

## Juvenile Detention Profile Survey

### Select JDPS Data Trends Gathered for the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

October 18, 2017

The BSCC's Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) is a data collection instrument designed to gather pertinent data related to juvenile detention to provide state and local decision makers with information about the changing populations and needs of local juvenile detention facilities. This document presents juvenile detention trends for calendar years 2010 through 2016 for the JDPS's population, mental health and suicide-related data elements defined below.

- *Average Daily Population (ADP)* – The ADP of juvenile detention facilities is collected *each month* and is calculated by taking a count of the number of juveniles in custody each day of the month, adding these daily counts together, and dividing the sum by the number of days in each month.
- *Number of Juveniles with Open Mental Health Cases* – The total number of juveniles who have an open mental health case<sup>1</sup> with the mental health provider is collected *each month* and is a *snapshot* taken on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month. As a snapshot, the count does not necessarily represent the total number of juveniles who have an open case simply because they were not in custody during the snapshot day or did not have an open case on the snapshot day.
- *Number of Juveniles Receiving Psychotropic Medication* – The total number of juveniles who were administered psychotropic medication is collected *each month* and is a *snapshot* taken on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month. As a snapshot, the count does not necessarily represent the total number of juveniles receiving psychotropic medication simply because they were not in custody during the snapshot day or did not receive medication on the snapshot day.
- *Number of Suicide Attempts* – The total number of *instances* in which a juvenile made a physical attempt at suicide requiring staff intervention and placement on a suicide watch (e.g., five-minute watches or one-on-one direct visual supervision) is collected *each quarter*. This count does not include juveniles identified as suicidal because of notice on admission related to prior history. Because these are instances, the count does not necessarily represent a unique count of juveniles.
- *Number of Suicides* – The total number of instances in which a juvenile committed suicide is collected *each quarter*.

#### Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends for 2010 through 2016

A total of 48 jurisdictions report data to the BSCC through the JDPS (see Attachment 1 for a list of jurisdictions). From 2010 through 2016, 37 jurisdictions<sup>2</sup> consistently reported the mental health-related data elements. For this sample of jurisdictions, Table 1 provides the ADP and number and percent of ADP for both juveniles with open mental health cases each month and juveniles receiving psychotropic medications each month, aggregated for each year from 2010 through 2016. Figure 1 provides a visual of the percent of ADP for the mental health-related data elements for the same timeframe. Based on this sample of jurisdictions, trends for these mental health-related data elements are described below.

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<sup>1</sup> The BSCC does not define open mental health cases. Each jurisdiction may have their own method for determining cases.

<sup>2</sup> Represents 33 reporting jurisdictions and 4 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities.

*Open Mental Health Cases*

There has been a consistent downward trend in the average number of juveniles each month with open mental health cases, from 2,273 in 2010 to 1,646 in 2016. This decrease has coincided with a decrease in the ADP. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population with open mental health cases, from 36.4 percent in 2010 to 52.4 percent in 2016.

*Psychotropic Medications*

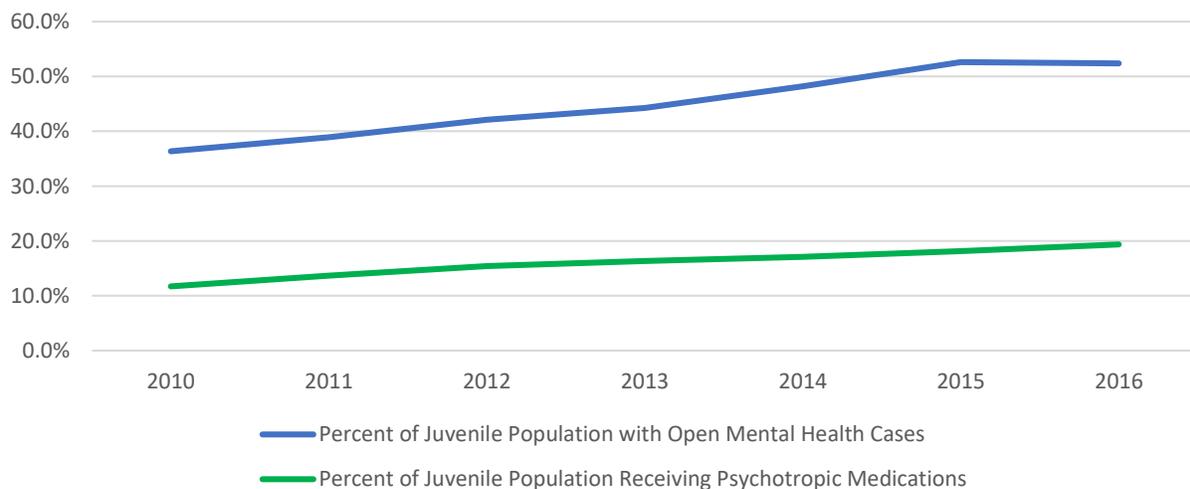
There has also been a consistent downward trend in the average number of juveniles who receive psychotropic medications each month, from 733 in 2010 to 609 in 2016. This decrease has coincided with a decrease in the ADP. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population who receive psychotropic medications, from 11.7 percent in 2010 to 19.4 percent in 2016.

Table 1. *Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends from 2010 through 2016 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions*

Year	ADP	Juveniles with Open Mental Health Cases Each Month		Juveniles Receiving Psychotropic Medications each Month	
		Average	Percent of ADP	Average	Percent of ADP
2010	6,253	2,273	36.4%	733	11.7%
2011	5,353	2,084	38.9%	731	13.7%
2012	4,645	1,955	42.1%	715	15.4%
2013	4,239	1,877	44.3%	692	16.3%
2014	3,840	1,852	48.2%	657	17.1%
2015	3,459	1,820	52.6%	628	18.2%
2016	3,143	1,646	52.4%	609	19.4%

Note. Based on JDPS monthly data available on October 6, 2017 from January 2010 through December 2016. Based on data for 33 reporting jurisdictions and 4 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities. The 15 excluded jurisdictions were Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Kings, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Solano, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Yuba/Sutter. Included an additional.

Figure 1. *Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends as a Percentage of ADP for 2010 through 2016 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions*



Note. Based on JDPS monthly data available on October 6, 2017 from January 2010 through December 2016. Based on data for 33 reporting jurisdictions and 4 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities. The 15 excluded jurisdictions were Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Kings, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Solano, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Yuba/Sutter. Included an additional.

## Juvenile Suicide-Related Trends for 2010 through 2016

From 2010 through 2016, 45 of the 48 reporting jurisdictions have consistently reported the suicide-related data elements. For this sample of jurisdictions, Table 2 provides yearly totals for the suicide-related data elements and the ADP, aggregated for each year from 2010 through 2016. For this sample of jurisdictions, a total of three suicides were report from 2010 through 2016. This total *does not* change when data for all 48 jurisdictions are included. Although there has been a consistent downward trend in the statewide ADP between 2010 and 2016, there has not been a corresponding decrease in the total number of instances of suicide attempts. Considering suicide attempts for 2011 through 2016 and excluding 2013 as an abnormally high year, suicide attempts have fluctuated between 114 to 139 annually.

Table 2. *Juvenile Suicide-Related Trends for 2010 through 2016 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions*

Year	Total Number of Instances of Suicide Attempts	Total Number of Suicides	Average Daily Population
2010	198	0	10,550
2011	133	0	9,221
2012	116	1	7,937
2013	200	1	7,517
2014	114	1	6,714
2015	139	0	6,127
2016	134	0	5,436

Note. Based on JDPS quarterly and monthly data available on October 6, 2017 from January 2010 through December 2016. Based on data for 45 jurisdictions. The 3 excluded jurisdictions were Merced, Orange, and Tuolumne.

## Attachment 1: JDPS Reporting Jurisdictions as of December 2016

As of December 2016, a total of 48 jurisdictions report data to the BSCC through the JDPS.<sup>3</sup> Jurisdictions generally represent counties. However, the Yuba/Sutter jurisdiction represents both counties with Yuba county reporting data for the jointly run facility. Table 3 provides a list of each reporting jurisdiction and, for each jurisdiction, identifies the type of juvenile detentions options (juvenile halls, camps/ranches, and other detention alternatives), size of the county (small, medium, or large)<sup>4</sup>, and location of the county (Northern, Central, or Southern).

Table 3. *JDPS Reporting Jurisdictions and Juvenile Detention Options*

Reporting Jurisdictions	Juvenile			Size	Location
	Hall/SPJH <sup>5</sup>	Camp/Ranch	Other Detention		
Alameda	X	X	--	L	Central
Butte	X	X	--	M	Northern
Contra Costa	X	X	--	L	Central
Del Norte	X	X	--	S	Northern
El Dorado	X	X	X	S	Central
Fresno	X	X	X	L	Central
Glenn	X	--	--	S	Northern
Humboldt	X	--	X	S	Northern
Imperial	X	--	--	S	Southern
Inyo	X	--	--	S	Central
Kern	X	X	--	L	Southern
Kings	X	X	X	S	Central
Lassen	X	--	--	S	Northern
Los Angeles	X	X	X	L	Southern
Madera	X	X	X	S	Central
Marin	X	--	X	M	Central
Mariposa	X	--	--	S	Central
Mendocino	X	--	--	S	Northern
Merced	X	X	X	M	Central
Monterey	X	X	X	M	Central
Napa	X	--	--	S	Central
Nevada	X	--	X	S	Northern
Orange	X	X	X	L	Southern
Placer	X	--	--	M	Northern
Riverside	X	X	X	L	Southern
Sacramento	X	--	X	L	Central
San Benito	X	--	X	S	Central
San Bernardino	X	X	--	L	Southern

<sup>3</sup> Counties that do not currently have juvenile detention facilities and do not report to the BSCC through the JDPS include Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Lake, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, and Sierra.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Finance county population data for 2016 was used to categorize counties by size. Small = less than 200,000, Medium = between 200,001 and 700,000, and Large = greater than 700,001.

<sup>5</sup> Special Purpose Juvenile Halls (SPJH)

Reporting Jurisdictions	Juvenile			Size	Location
	Hall/SPJH <sup>5</sup>	Camp/Ranch	Other Detention		
San Diego	X	X	X	L	Southern
San Francisco	X	X	--	L	Central
San Joaquin	X	X	--	L	Central
San Luis Obispo	X	--	--	M	Southern
San Mateo	X	X	X	L	Central
Santa Barbara	X	X	--	M	Southern
Santa Clara	X	X	X	L	Central
Santa Cruz	X	--	--	M	Central
Shasta	X	--	X	S	Northern
Siskiyou	X	--	--	S	Northern
Solano	X	X	--	M	Central
Sonoma	X	X	X	M	Central
Stanislaus	X	X	X	M	Central
Tehama	X	--	--	S	Northern
Trinity	X	X	--	S	Northern
Tulare	X	X	X	M	Central
Tuolumne	X	--	--	S	Central
Ventura	X	X	--	L	Southern
Yolo	X	--	--	M	Central
Yuba/Sutter	X	X	--	S	Northern